



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SAVEDAYS.

Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 " " 10
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

NIGHT CARS.
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On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000
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[1568]

THE PIRACY OF THE
"SUI AN."
AN EXCITING NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

SOME 80 EUROPEAN PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

GANG OF ABOUT 60 PIRATES LOOT THE SHIP
AND PASSENGERS.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES.

In the long list of the piracies which have occurred in the waters adjacent to Hongkong, few have been more daring and sensational than the seizure of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Sui An* on Sunday night, by a gang of about sixty armed pirates who had taken passage on the ship as passengers.

On Sundays the *Sui An* runs to Macao as an excursion steamer, and consequently carries on that day a number of passengers much above the average of other days of the week. When she left Hongkong in the morning for Macao she had about 60 or 70 first-class passengers comprising at least 11 different nationalities, the majority being British and Portuguese. They included several British military officers of the Hongkong Garrison. These passengers had return tickets and were on board when the piracy occurred in the evening. There were probably 300 or 400 Chinese passengers on the lower decks. It cannot be definitely stated that the pirates boarded the ship in Hongkong, though some members of the crew have since stated that at least a number of them did so. As many of the gang looked like boys scarcely out of their teens they would not, ordinarily, arouse any suspicions. One of the leaders of the gang was, to all appearances, a woman, but persons who had personal conversation with the "lady," who travelled first class, rather suspected her to be a man masquerading in a woman's clothes. "She" was identified by many of the first-class passengers later when the looting was in progress.

It should be mentioned that prior to the *Sui An's* departure for Macao, on Sunday morning, the police conducted the usual search for arms. Sergeant Cargill, assisted by Chinese detectives, made the search. No arms were found and nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered to warrant any of the passengers or crew being removed from the vessel. The steamer makes a stay of four hours at Macao on Sundays, so that the pirates had a considerable stay there. Whether it was there they got their arms is not known.

They made their presence known when the ship was scarcely an hour out from Macao on the return journey, and in spite of the precautions which are taken on the ship under the Piracy Ordinance, the armed gang quickly overpowered the officers of the ship, took complete control after shooting two Indian guards dead, wounding two others, also the Captain, and two of the passengers. They then had the passengers at their mercy.

About thirty of the European passengers, among whom were some ladies, were crowded into the purser's cabin and a similar number into a lavatory and kept there for many hours, eventually being taken out to be searched one by one by four different men. The final search was very thorough. With lights out the ship was steered on a course towards Swatow during the night. The consternation of the passengers can be imagined. Not only were they terrified by the threats of the pirates, but they never knew from one moment to another what might happen to the ship. She was rolling heavily throughout the night, and if there was no danger of capsizing there was the possibility of her being sent by the pirates, or perhaps being accidentally run upon a rock. Added to this there was no food supplied to the passengers except a few biscuits and some raspberryade, though some more favoured than the rest, were supplied with wines and liquors which had been looted from the bar. The pirates got away with booty worth in goods and money, about \$50,000. It is noteworthy that the pirates left the ship in the neighbourhood of a place called Shamoi, where the Chinese steamer *Sui Yik* was pirated a little while ago.

The *Sui An*, which, according to schedule should have arrived at 9 p.m. on Sunday night, was reported from Waglan on Monday morning and arrived in the harbour, under her own steam shortly after noon with her flag at half mast, and moored at the man-of-war anchorage. After the police had come aboard, the ship was moved to her own wharf and the wounded men were removed to hospital. Details of the tour-rece gathered from various persons on board the ship are recounted below.

SHOOTING BEGINS ON THE LOWER DECK.

Nothing untoward happened on the trip to Macao and the steamer left on her homeward journey at the usual time, 3 p.m. About three-quarters of an hour out from Macao the first indications of the serious trouble which followed were heard.

The passengers were then enjoying the cool of the evening, many of them were resting contentedly on the deck chairs, or enjoying a game of cards and some were having tea. Suddenly the noise of a number of faint explosions was heard by the people on the upper deck. These unusual noises naturally prompted questions, but nobody on the upper deck thought of "pirates" on such a ship as the *Sui An*. They soon realised, however, that the *Sui An*, in spite of her armed guards and other protective measures was not immune from piracy, for a few seconds later a stampede was heard on the deck below and within a minute a number of armed men appeared on the upper deck.

The sensational events which happened there will be described later and for the moment a description of what happened below has to be given. The *Sui An* is divided into three classes, the first class occupying the upper deck, the second class occupying the second deck and the steerage passengers occupying the aft part of the main deck. The pirates for the main part had collected in the steerage portion and at a given signal brandished their arms and rushed at the Indian guard on duty at the grilled companionway leading from the main deck to the second deck.

HOW THE GRILLS WERE FORCED.

Whether this grill was locked has not yet been ascertained. It may have been that the key was in the charge of the Indian guard on duty there, and that when he was knocked unconscious by the butt-end of a revolver, the key was taken from him and the gate opened, or, on the other hand, the grill may not have been locked at the time, which would give the robbers easy access to the deck above. The guard, it must be said, attempted to keep back the pirates, but he was soon overpowered, disarmed, butted on the head, stabbed and left for dead. On the second deck the shooting commenced in earnest and large numbers of Chinese passengers fled terror-stricken before the rush of the gang towards the front part of the ship. They were soon huddled up by the grill. Here again it is not certain whether the grill was closed or not, but according to the stories of passengers it was closed and a steward on the boat is said to have opened it in order to admit some of the terror-stricken passengers. The robbers are said to have taken immediate advantage of this and before the grill could be secured again a number of the pirates had burst their way through. Once through the grill, they were in direct communication with the upper deck.

INDIAN GUARDS KILLED.

By this time, however, all the armed Indian guards had turned out and two of them posted themselves at the foot of the companionway and barred the way to the upper deck. There was a rapid exchange of firing and for a space of two or three minutes these two brave fellows kept the pirates at bay. There was a series of rushes by the gang and in one of these both guards were shot dead and their bodies thrown overboard. The stand made by these two guards is described by those who witnessed it to have been brave and highly commendable.

Breaking through on to the second deck, a cordon of the pirates was posted along the corridors where the cabins are situated and other members of the gang went on to the dining saloon where some indiscriminate firing took place. They rushed up the companionway and before there was time for panic, a large body of robbers had made their appearance on the top deck where most of the European passengers were assembled. In the gloom passengers tried to make good their escape to cabins or anywhere out of danger of being hit by bullets, for the pirates were still firing indiscriminately.

MR. HAWTHORNE'S STRUGGLE
WITH A PIRATE.

It was in this part of the ship that Mr. Hawthorne of the firm of Messrs. Hawthorne and Pearson, was seriously wounded. When the shooting occurred on the second deck he was sitting chatting to Mrs. and Miss Pearson, on the upper deck. Surmising what was likely to happen he pushed the two ladies into the Chief Officer's cabin near by. By that time pirates were at the top of the stairs and to use Mr. Hawthorne's own words, without thinking of what he was doing, he rushed at the pirate who came his way. A violent struggle ensued in which Mr. Hawthorne nearly succeeded in throwing his man over the side of the ship, when another pirate came up from behind and shot Mr. Hawthorne through the left side, a little below the ribs. Mr. Hawthorne immediately collapsed and two more shots were fired at him, one by the man he tackled and one by the second man. Both these bullets found their mark, one striking him in the right knee and one in the left ankle.

THE SHOOTING OF THE CAPTAIN.

The next exciting incident was the shooting of Captain Birss. He was not actually on the bridge at the time of the occurrence, but was close at hand. Immediately the shooting started he made his way towards the bridge and just as he was about to enter the iron gateway which shuts off intruders from the bridge one of the many shots fired at him by the pirates hit him near the left shoulder. Captain Birss fell and the Indian Sergeant of the Guard in attempting to defend him was also shot at and wounded in the left groin. Both men lay helpless on the deck together.

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The shooting by this time had become general. Hundreds of rounds had been fired by the pirates with the object of overawing all on board. The European passengers were cleared off the deck and were hiding in any nook or corner. The Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer had been also slightly wounded and a French Priest was stretched on the deck with wounds in both legs caused by a ricochet bullet. The Chinese coxswain at the wheel had fled and no one had taken his place there.

Within ten minutes from the time of hearing the first shot, the pirates had the ship under their complete control, and they quickly brought into operation their plan for looting the ship and its passengers.

It is estimated that the pirates numbered between 60 and 70. Their first job was to collect the passengers and to arrange for their safe custody. The bulk of those on the top deck were turned out of their hiding places and paraded before the pirate chief. There was a preliminary search, apparently for arms, after which a large number of them were horded into a corridor on one side of the ship with doors on either end. These were bolted and there the passengers had to stay the night, suffering all kinds of inconvenience.

CROWDED IN A LAVATORY.

A large number were crowded into the purser's room. Another lot, including ladies and gentlemen, were herded into a lavatory which was about 20 feet square. There they also had to stay through the long hours which followed. With the passengers thus stowed away, the robbers proceeded to alter the vessel's course.

THE VESSEL'S COURSE CHANGED.

Volunteers from amongst the passengers were called for, to steer the ship. The quartermaster had fled from the wheel, and one of the Chinese crew would volunteer assistance. A number of the first-class passengers were brought on to the bridge and told to steer the vessel. An experienced man could not be found until one in the service of the Indo-China Navigation Co. was brought forward and it was found that he was a sea-faring man. He was placed at the wheel.

PASSENGERS AS STEERSMEN AND INTERPRETERS.

The next difficulty the pirates had to surmount was to explain their course to the passenger at the wheel, who could not understand Chinese. The prisoners in the corridor and in the lavatory were approached and told that if a volunteer interpreter was not forthcoming within five minutes all the passengers would be shot dead. For a time there was no response, and the threats were renewed. A young man named Haroon offered his services. He was stowed away with the corridor crowd. The robbers refused to open the door of the corridor and Haroon was compelled to climb out through a small grating. He was led off to the bridge and threatened at the point of the revolver. The ship's course was changed round by the far side of Lappa Island, past Cheung Chai, and round the south side of Hongkong Island, where those passengers who were fortunate enough to be near a port hole, could see the lights of the city.

ALL LIGHTS OUT.

About the same time that all this was happening another young passenger named Silva, who had escaped the general round up was discovered hiding underneath a lattice in the saloon, together with a friend called Rosario. Silva was ordered out from his hiding place and told to switch out all lights in the saloon and on deck. The penalty of failure to perform this task, he was told, was death. Fortunately, Silva hazarded a guess where the main switch was and all the lights on the upper deck went out. The pirates also ordered "lights out" on the other decks, and as a special precaution had the vessel's side lights removed. The vessel was in total darkness for most of the night.

THE LOOTING OF THE SHIP.

All things having been arranged to their liking, the pirates now turned their attention to the looting of the ship. Passengers were brought out of their prisons one by one and paraded before the robbers. They were ordered to hold up their hands and their pockets were then gone through. For this purpose some interior lights were turned on. Wallets were turned out and emptied, watches, rings and the pins were taken. Ladies as well as gentlemen had to undergo this trying ordeal. A revolver was placed against the passenger's side and the ladies were compelled to undo their neckties and hand them over.

FOOLING THE PIRATES.

Many stories are being told of how the pirates, despite their thoroughness, were fooled by the passengers. One passenger saved at least \$50 in notes by placing these in his socks. Another saved his money by placing it in a spittoon in the dining saloon, and finding it after the pirates had left. Others saved some of their money or other valuables by other means and though the haul made by the pirates was a big one it might have been larger. One young Portuguese suffered heavily, for the wallet taken from him contained \$700. Many of the pirates were keen on small articles of clothing such as handkerchiefs, boots, shoes and hats. The pirate chief is said to have disapproved of the pilfering of clothing and gave orders for it to cease. He allowed the pirates to still go on collecting hats, and hence when the *Sui An* arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning most of the maid passengers were hatless.

THE ROBBING OF THE SAFES.

The looting of the ship's safes was a matter which gave the pirates considerable trouble. There were two safes on board, one in the commodore's room and the other in the purser's room. Both were massive and could not very well be opened without the keys. The commodore disappeared early in the evening, and could not be found. The pirates made repeated inquiries for him and issued the most terrible threats. The commodore in his hiding place apparently became aware of the threats, and being thoroughly scared refused to come out. It seems that the pirates worked for some hours trying to prize open this safe, and some Europeans in order to hasten the departure of the pirates assisted, but it appears that it was not until the commodore's key had been brought to the pirates by one of the Chinese stewards that its contents became available. A sum of about \$1,000 was taken from this safe.

In the case of the purser's safe the purser (Mr. F. D'Eca), who by the way is said to have wounded the piratical leader—who was masquerading as a woman—with a rifle abandoned by one of the wounded Indian guards and who, in consequence of this, had a price placed on his head, could not be found. Knowing that the pirates were aware that he had wounded their leader, he pitied his wife against theirs. Hastily divesting himself of his uniform, and donning a coat which happened to be near by, he joined the passengers and was regarded as one of them. Before doing so, however, he made a special point of leaving the key of the safe on a table close to the safe and of throwing his uniform coat overboard. The pirates, although they discovered Mr. D'Eca's safe key and extracted the contents of the safe, amounting to \$3,000, were unable to discover Mr. D'Eca's identity in the crowd. In addition to robbing the safes the pirates also collected together the vessel's silver plated ware, the knives and forks and all portable objects of value. Many of the ship's blankets were stolen.

INTERMITTENT SHOOTING.

The Chinese in the second and third class were also rounded up and robbed. Sounds of shooting could be heard from the upper deck at intervals throughout the night and on the saloon deck also shots were frequently fired. Not satisfied with one search, the pirates visited the imprisoned saloon passengers time and again and with many threats, and under the menace of revolvers they searched their captives again and again. In all it is estimated that the money, jewellery and ship's stores stolen amounted to a value of \$50,000.

COURTEOUS PIRATES.

Though the conduct of the pirates generally towards the saloon passengers was brutal, some of the passengers experienced little kindness. In one case a bald-headed passenger asked if he might have a hat, his having been stolen. One many sizes too small was brought and the misfit caused much amusement amongst the pirates. A hat of a larger size was brought to the passenger later. A number of the passengers were also served with wine and liquors and mineral waters taken from the ship's bar and the pirates also made arrangements for an ample supply of cigarettes to the passengers. In the case of Haroon, who volunteered as interpreter on the bridge, he was paid \$4 at the end of his tedious task. He was then directed to go to the passengers and to tell them not to be afraid. In another case a gentleman had his gold watch returned to him and one of the two French priests and four other passengers were allowed to occupy the settees in the saloon.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

To the wounded, however, they showed no consideration whatsoever. Mr. Hawthorn was left to lie on the deck for the greater part of the night, until he was removed to a settee in the saloon by some of the Chinese stewards. During the night a pirate trod on his stomach. The Indian Sergeant was also left on deck all night. It is said that he feigned death for a period of some 10 hours. The wounded Captain and the wounded French Priest received no consideration whatever, except that it is reported that the pirates offered to throw the Captain overboard to ease him of his pain, but the Captain asked to be given a chance, and it was "fortunately" given. Then again there is that "black hole" incident—the crowding of 30 odd Europeans (men and women) in a small stuffy lavatory, and a similar number into the purser's cabin. On the whole the night was a hideous one.

THE PIRATES LEAVE AT DAYLIGHT.

The *Sui An* was kept steaming steadily northwards throughout the long night, and here a word must be said of the engine room staff. Needless to say they were compelled, at the point of the revolver, to work the engines. Mr. Harman, the second engineer, who was on duty when the pirates took control was compelled to stay below right through the night and when relieved after the pirates left the ship, he had done something like 75 hours engine-room duty. They were a little more considerate to the navigating officer whom they pressed into their service, for they allowed him three hours' off duty and gave him a blanket in order to get some sleep, but in the circumstances he probably had very little sleep.

A MYSTERIOUS BEACON.

Just at day-break those who had the privilege of a port-hole to look through noticed a large beacon blazing from a distant hill-top. Apparently the beacon was a landmark for the vessel steered towards it, and when close to land the engines were signalled to proceed at "dead slow." Four shots were fired from a Winchester rifle and then faintly the sound of a horn was heard by those on board. The horn continued to blow and the sound became gradually louder until it was quite close to the ship. It was the answering signal of the pirates' confederates on land. A fleet of sampans was seen to leave the shore and make for the vessel. At some distance from the ship the approaching sampans pulled up and waited for further signals. When these were given they drew alongside. The boats were then lowered into the waiting boats which, as they filled, moved off to the shore. There was a fairly heavy rain running at the time and the task of loading the sampans was not an easy one. By seven o'clock all the loot had been cleared from the ship and the pirates were ready to leave the *Sui An*. They put off in the sampans, encircled the ship, fired a number of volleys over her and, as a farewell, cheered lustily from their small craft.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATES.

Before dismissing the pirates a brief description of them would not be amiss. According to the passengers they were Malays for the most part of a nondescript type, very young, black-footed and poorly clothed. The leaders appeared to be of the better class and wore long coats. One of the leaders, as already said, was the man who interrogated as a woman, another leader who also dressed in woman's clothes, but it was not ascertained if this was a masquerader's attire. As to casualties amongst the pirates, nothing definite is known. Some say that at least two were killed and several wounded, including the masquerader. If any of the pirates were killed, their bodies were disposed of at an early stage.

WASHED DOWN THE DECKS BEFORE LEAVING.

Before leaving the steamer, the pirates had the decks washed and removed all bloodstains and other evidence of the previous night's encounter.

BACK TO HONGKONG.

Directly the pirates left, the first officer, who was only slightly wounded, took command and, with Mr. Holmes, an officer of the *s.s. Tipler*, and Mr. J. Ralston, set the course for Hongkong. On consulting charts, they found that the vessel was off Tsing Chau, a point to the north of Bias Bay. A distress signal was flown from the masthead and as the boat passed Waglan light-house the signal "Doctor and Police, urgent" was run up. Waglan acknowledged the message which was wireless into Hongkong.

WAITING FOR NEWS IN HONGKONG.

By this time, naturally, grave anxiety was felt in Hongkong for her safety. She was due in at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The *s.s. Heungshan* was sent out by the south channel at 10.30 a.m., in search of the missing ship. Shortly after her despatch the wireless message was received and Mr. Arnold, the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, accompanied by Dr. Balean, set out in a Kowloon Dock launch from Mu'ay Pier. It was first thought that something had gone wrong with the engines, and arrangements were made with the Dock Company for the tug *Henry Kewick* to be sent out to the vessel's assistance. Her services were not required, however, for the *Sui An* was sighted coming down the fairway from Lyemun Pass. Two police launches and the Kowloon Dock launch drew alongside and the story of the night's sensational happenings was soon being related.

CONDITION OF THE VESSEL.

The decks of the vessel, the saloons and the cabins presented a remarkable spectacle of damage and disorder. In the dining saloon was a litter of smashed crockery, and a number of overturned chairs. All the cabins were in disorder, and bedding had been stolen from the bunks. Small articles of clothing still littered the deck and the deck chairs, except those which were occupied by the wounded, who had been made as comfortable as possible. Dr. Balean immediately examined them and gave them such medical attention as was possible pending removal to hospital.

REMOVING THE WOUNDED.

On entering the harbour, the *Sui An* was brought to anchor in the Naval Anchorage. This was shortly after noon, and she lay there for about 30 minutes, when she proceeded to the Company's wharf at Wing Lok Street. There the wounded were conveyed by ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital. European passengers were afterwards released from the ship but all Chinese were detained on board, pending police investigations. There was much complaint among the European passengers that they were detained for so long on the ship after her arrival in port, having regard to the terrible ordeal through which they had passed. At the wharf entrance many hundreds of Chinese collected and a good deal of excitement prevailed.

THE CASUALTIES.

Killed.—Chign Tarsan and Raman San (Indian guards).
Seriously wounded.—Capt. R. A. Birse, shot through shoulder blade and cut about the head with the butt of a revolver.
Mr. Hawthorne, of Messrs. Hawthorne & Pearson, tailors and outfitters, wounded in abdominal region, in the left foot and in the right knee.
The Indian Sergeant of the guard, shot through the left groin.
Not seriously wounded.—The Chief Officer (Mr. Cowland), head wound.
The Chief Engineer (Mr. Cullen), flesh wound.
The Rev. Father Cayser (French Mission) shot through the leg by a rocket bullet.
Two Chinese passengers were also wounded.

THE PASSENGER LIST.

The first class passengers included:—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Mr. T. F. Clifton (Director of the Royal Overland), Major Whiston, Major T. J. Oakes, Mr. S. Kowor, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Halsey, Mr. W. E. L. Weaver, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pearson, Mr. E. Haroon, also the Consul for Mexico and members of the Italian Opera Company now in Hongkong.

CHARTER PARTY ACTION.

A SHIP REQUISITIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) the Cheong Steamship Company, of Shanghai, brought a charter party action against Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co., of Chitagon, India.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defence was conducted by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. McNeill, of Shanghai (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston). The claim was for \$198,949.97 (Hongkong) under a submission made under an arbitration clause in a charter party in respect of the *s.s. Singaporean*. The defence was that the charter party sued upon was rescinded and a new agreement was entered into.

A preliminary argument arose as to which side should begin. Mr. McNeill submitted that, under a clause of the Civil Procedure Code, the defence had the right to begin.

After hearing counsel for both sides, the Chief Justice held that the pleadings of the defence put in issue material points, which put the onus of proof on the plaintiffs.

Mr. Potter, opening, said notice was given to defendants of the intention to proceed to arbitration. The defendants ignored that notice and allowed the award to go by default and they were now endeavouring to get rid of that award. Discussing the charter party, counsel said the ship was to have been delivered on March 1st, 1917, at Singapore. The charter party was for ten calendar months and the charterer had the right to use the ship in practically every part of the world, west of Bombay and south of Vladivostok, but was not allowed to trade in the Philippines. The cancelling date was March 31st, 1917. On that date the vessel was requisitioned by the Government. Plaintiffs asked if they wished to go on. Plaintiffs case was that defendants said they wished to go on as soon as the ship was released. The defendants now said that they would take the vessel only if she was released within the ten months. Counsel went into many points of law in the course of his address which lasted all the afternoon. The hearing was adjourned.

A MURDER TRIAL.

PRISONER WHO CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

The November Criminal Sessions, opened yesterday morning, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), Lam Wing was indicted for the murder of a man named Tam Tat, who was stabbed in Square Street on the night of October 25th.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted and Mr. Campbell Prosser (instructed by Mr. C. H. Lyson) conducted the defence.

The jury were Messrs. J. Bentley, Chan Wing Cheung, T. E. Jones, J. McL. Walker, Wong Kam Fuk, G. H. White and A. Dransfield. The deceased was attacked by four men. One of them, the prisoner, had a dagger. Tam Tat died in hospital. The prisoner, who was employed by the Sanitary Department was away for a few days. On the morning of the 25th prisoner went to the house of a fellow countryman and said he had just come back from the country and wanted work. Prisoner was told he could stay the night, but that evening the police came to the house and arrested him. There was no doubt as to who did the stabbing, the Attorney-General submitted, because prisoner in his statement made at the Police Station admitted having stabbed deceased. He said: "About 10 years ago he was an enemy of mine. He struck me first. In return I struck him and stabbed him with a dagger."

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Hamilton, R.N., presided at the annual general meeting of the United Services League on Friday evening when the following were also present:—Lieut. Comdr. Lacombe, R.N., Engr. Lieut. Gamble, R.N., and representatives from the following R.M. Ships: *Carlisle*, *Despatch*, *Durban*, *Flagstaff*, *Hawkins*, *Magpie*, *Tamar*, *Titanica* and *Submarine*, R.G.A. and King's.

The election of officers for the season 1922-3 took place with the following results:—

Chairman.—Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Hamilton, R.N.
Vice-Chairman.—Lieut. G. J. Jones, King's Regt.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.—Mr. G. T. Why.
Referees.—Messrs. B. E. M. Williams, R.G.A., G. S. B. S. Newton and O. P. O. Collins, R.N., with the Hon. Secretary.

It was decided to continue the League on Wednesday, 22nd inst. The following teams entered:—*Archer*, *Carlisle*, *Despatch*, *Durban*, *Flagstaff*, *Hawkins*, *Magpie*, *Tamar*, *Titanica*, *Submarine*, R.G.A. and King's.

The opening matches are:—*Archer* v. *Carlisle*, Sackville "A" ground.
Hawkins v. *R.G.A.*, Navy "A" ground.
Titanica v. *Tamar*, Navy "B" ground.
Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.

Should there be sufficient entries it was decided to run a second division of the League.

THE BIG ARMS CASE.

BOTH AUSTRALIANS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, in the sensational arms case in which two Australians named W. Pitts and O. J. Smyth, were tried on Friday last before the Court on a number of charges of smuggling a large quantity of arms into the Colony. Pitts at the time of his arrest was second steward on board the *s.s. President Jefferson*, and Smyth was formerly a bar manager at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon. The arms and ammunition were seized at the King Edward Hotel, where Pitts had arranged to stay the night, and at the Palace Hotel, where Smyth was staying, and in the cabin of the defendant Pitts.

PITTS' CASE.

Pitts was first called before the Magistrate and his Worship addressing him said: As you were undefended during the hearing of your case I have taken the week-end to go over your statement to see whether it is a reasonable explanation of what happened, and I have decided that I cannot accept your statement. I am satisfied that your guilt has been proved on all charges preferred against you. With reference to the arms found in the King Edward Hotel, it is clear that they were first placed, with your knowledge, in an empty cabin over which you had control in your ship, and that you labelled the baggage with the name of W. Peters, which was not your own; also that you arranged transport of the baggage to the King Edward Hotel from the ship. I believe the hotel runner's evidence to be quite honest that you were, when you handed the baggage over to him, dressed in dark clothing. I believe his evidence. I do not believe your evidence on this point, or the evidence of Mr. Smyth that you were dressed in the uniform of a second steward. I believe that you attended the King Edward Hotel and booked room No. 68, and that you occupied the room during the night. On these facts I do not see how I can come to any other decision than that you were importing these arms—no doubt in league with other men—but they were found in your possession.

Continuing, the Magistrate said: With reference to the ammunition found in your cabin on October 31st, you ask me to believe that it was placed there without your knowledge by members of the Chinese crew who have a slight against you. Well, I might have accepted the story on another occasion, but I cannot believe it in view of the smuggling of arms into the King Edward Hotel.

His Worship went on to say that he did not believe that it was a trick worked by the Chinese crew to get the defendant into trouble. The defendant had apparently assisted the Steerage Steward (Harry Woo) to import the arms into the Colony. The defendant was convicted on all charges, and that being so it was for his Worship to consider sentence. The Arms Ordinance was not merely made for people living in the Colony, but also for people living outside the Colony. The illegal trafficking in arms had to be suppressed. He believed that the defendant had a good character on board the vessel, but that was not sufficient and he had to impose a penalty which would be deterrent and stop people from doing the same thing.

Pitts was then sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on each of the four charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

Pitts took the sentence quietly and was removed from the Court.

SMYTH'S CASE.

O. J. Smyth was next brought before the Court.

His Worship said: You are before me now on one charge only, namely, that of possession of arms found in the Palace Hotel, room 22. You occupied that room down to the evening of October 24th. On that evening, at about 8 or 9 o'clock, you were turned out of the room, and turned out of the hotel. The room remained unlocked until midnight. It was then locked by the room boy. On the following morning the same room-boy entered the room and in the course of tidying the room he found the arms in the bottom drawer of a chest of drawers; these arms were placed in various packages. They were placed there apparently for the purpose of trading in arms.

You have asked me to find that the evidence is insufficient to convict, that while you occupied the room it was always unlocked, and that also on the grounds that for a couple of hours after you left on the night of October 24th it was also unlocked and you also ask me to accept your denial that you had no knowledge that the arms were there. I must say at once that I do not accept your denial. These arms were there in your possession and with your knowledge. In the first place when they were found by the room-boy he made a report to Mr. Gentry, who, at once took proper steps by informing the police. Furthermore, a point which in my opinion shows that these arms were in your possession is that on the occasion of October 24th you attended the King Edward Hotel and gave instructions with reference to the baggage found in the King Edward Hotel, which was found to contain arms. On the following day arms were also found in your room at the Palace Hotel, which in my mind leaves no doubt as to the owner. The sentence already passed on Pitts will also be passed on you and that in 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.



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LECTURE TO-NIGHT at 8 p.m. The Life of Buddha by Mr. J. W. Dwyer. Illustrated by unique set of LANTERN SLIDES. KENNEDY ROAD. ALL WELCOME. [1806]

REMOVAL NOTICE

ON and after TO-DAY our PERMANENT OFFICES will be situated on 2ND FLOOR, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Bank of China Building). SNOWMAN & CO. Hongkong, 20th November, 1922. [1809]

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GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS Current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the 21st day of November, 1922, at 10.00 a.m. up to and for the sum of \$100,000 will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 21st November, 1922.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22, George III, Cap. 48 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

S. E. HEARD, L.L.C.,
Treasurer, Chest Office, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1922. [1805]

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Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

and they do the rest.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COME EARLY. [1458]

THE CORONET.

2.15, 5.30 and 9 P.M.

WAY DOWN EAST.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

9 P.M.

CABARET DANCE.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned have resigned the Agency of the JATA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE CO. HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO. Hongkong, 15th November, 1922. [1776]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1922, at 12.30 p.m. at the JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS, HONGKONG CURVE, ANTHEM.
Business—Election of Stewards. [1780]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing, the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover: "SAR" WORKS, Bescon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1489]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF ERNEST HAMILTON SHARP, K.C., O.E.E. of Victoria, Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance (No. 2 of 1897) made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1922. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date. Dated this 20th day of November, 1922.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON,
Proctors for the Administrator,
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [1785]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 2 of 1922.

BETWEEN LAU TEE TAI, LAU TANG SHI, LAU SHU SHI, LAU YU SHI and LAU LI SHI, Plaintiffs
and
LAU SHUI CHUN, Defendant.

By Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court.
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1922, at 1 o'clock P.M.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant LAU SHUI CHUN alias LAU WAI CHUN or (CHAM) of and in the following PROPERTY situate in the Colony of Hongkong—
Nos. 402 and 404, Des Vaux Road West, and Nos. 397A and 397B, Queen's Road West, Victoria.

Being LAND LOT No. 1743.
The above property is sold subject to all existing mortgages and charges.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from
Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
No. 8A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong,
Solicitors, etc.,
or from
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November, 1922. [1800]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KARHOGAR."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 18th Nov., 1922.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MADRILE, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1922. [1794]

DEAR MADAM,

We have just received a large Assortment of DAY and EVENING GOWNS, EVENING CLOAKS, HEAVY WINTER COATS, HATS, FURS and FUR COATS, at Reasonable Prices.
We shall be pleased to show them to you if you will kindly call.
Thanking you for past favours and soliciting a continuance of same.
Yours faithfully,
MADAME FLINT
37, Queen's Road Central. [1706]

INTIMATIONS

INTERPORT TENNIS

THERE will be THREE MATCHES—One Doubles and Two Singles.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 21st, 3.45 P.M.

DOUBLES

HONGKONG SHANGHAI.
NG SEE-KWONG
AND
PAY LEE-CONDE
WORTHINGTON.
SHANGHAI PAIR.
Admission to Stand—50 cts.

JOHN C. FLETCHER,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong L.T.A. [1784]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING held at the St. John's Convalescent Hall on TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, at 7.30 P.M., at which all who are interested are cordially invited to attend.
ST. W. RICE-DAVIES and Commodore E. GRACE have kindly consented to become Vice-Presidents of the Association, and Mr. G. FIELDHOUSE to be a member of the Committee.
At this Meeting it is hoped to decide what shall be undertaken this year and to settle the days for practice.
E. BULLOCK,
Hon. Secretary.
[1789]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.
A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles of the Company may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, 4A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and at the Office of Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by being underlined in red.
Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, to be adopted by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.
Dated this 18th day of November, 1922.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary. [1790]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
To be Sold by Order of this Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, On THURSDAY, The 30th Day of Nov., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street, and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a scarping lane. All the said premises are held for the term of 75 years, created by the Crown, less thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1837]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [485]

FIBUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves, hence the introduction of Fibuzal Glass, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fibuzal lenses of any prescription are either regular or York forms are manufactured by the Fibuzal Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, 83, Queen's Road Central, A-27K.

INTIMATION

New shipment
just received!

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN

CHOCOLATES
(H. D. FOSS & CO.)

"As you like it,"

"Tru Value"

and

"Quality Folks."

In Elegant Boxes of 1 lb.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

BIRTH.

BENNETT—At No. 41, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. BENNETT, a daughter. [1808]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 21st, 1922.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

The Near East crisis is a good example of the immense difficulty there always is in the co-operation of Allies when dealing with an international situation. The British Government—the late Prime Minister, in particular—has been blamed for allowing the crisis to arise at all. But Great Britain was not acting alone, as the critics well knew, and whatever blame lies against statesmen in respect of the handling of the whole question must be apportioned among all the Allies. It is fairer criticism to say that Mr. Lloyd George blundered by supporting the Greeks and encouraging them to penetrate into Asia Minor. If, instead of adopting that policy, he had told the Greeks to set their own house in order, and at the same time negotiated a satisfactory peace settlement with the Turks, the recent alarms and dangers of war would have been avoided.
For several years, however, the late Prime Minister has backed the Greeks for all he was worth. It became a kind of obsession with him, and in this connection it did not seem to matter in the least whether Mr. Venizelos, whom he greatly admires, was in power or the latter's enemies, with a paste-board King on the throne. The policy was bad in itself, and it was made worse by reason of its far-reaching consequences, in the world of Islam, involving disturbances and discontent in India and Egypt. Mr. Lloyd George's mind was swayed by sentiment. He conceived Greece rising to pinnacles of power and glory that would bring again something of the greatness of that country as in the classic days of old. Also, on the other side of his mind, he leaned towards the Gladstonian tradition in dealing with the Turk—that he was a horrible ogre who must be prevented from pursuing his favourite pastime of murdering Christian minorities in his power.

Of course, it is needless to point out that opinion about the Turks has changed since the time Gladstone was able to rouse his countrymen with the thunders of his eloquence about "Turkish atrocities." To Gladstone the Turks were bloodthirsty barbarians, and the Sultan was, as he once said, "the negation of God upon earth." We no longer take that estimate as accurate. The so-called Christian Armenians are not, as everyone knows, the white-robed saints they were represented to be in the political speeches of forty years ago. They are quite capable of atrocities which they have the chance, and in that respect there is not much to choose between them and the Turks. The same observation holds good as regards the Greeks, who have committed appalling crimes in Asia Minor. Mr. Lloyd George has appealed to prejudice here by enlarging upon "Turkish atrocities," and claiming that British policy was sound in opposing the Turks and backing the Greeks on this score; but the appeal fell flat, and it only served as a text for his critics in the Press to demonstrate that he was wide of the mark in his history and his facts.

It has been perfectly plain to everybody, however, that Great Britain—the Government included—did not desire war with Turkey, but if it had come about there is no doubt that public opinion would have rallied to the support of the Government to see it through. It is hard to discover what warrant existed for the attitude adopted by a section of opinion in England towards the Prime Minister of the late Cabinet. Led by certain papers like the Daily Mail, when the crisis was acute a most determined attack was made upon Mr. Lloyd George, with the object of bringing him down. In other words, the dangerous foreign situation was deliberately used as a weapon to promote certain definite aims in regard to domestic politics. There have been occasions in recent times when similar tactics have been employed—notably when the Prime Minister was at the Genoa Conference—but this is the first time that, with war clouds gathering on the horizon, the English tradition of national unity in the face of foreign peril has been broken. The departure is deplorable. It throws discredit upon those responsible for it. Fortunately, they do not represent the vast mass of opinion in Great Britain, however, much they profess that they do. It was evident some weeks ago that there was a sense of sentiment against the "Stop the War" and scuttie party. Abroad an impression was created that England was divided (which was not true), and also it is undoubtedly the fact that the Turks were encouraged in the belief that the Government bluffing them, as the country was not behind the Government. A more disgraceful exhibition of political malice, coupled with sheer recklessness and stupidity it would be hard to find in the history of the country, and everybody who desires to see the old, high traditions of British journalism maintained hopes that nothing of the kind will occur again.

Major Cassol, C.B.E., returned to Hongkong yesterday on the Taiyo Maru.
It is announced that \$150,000 is being raised at Hanyang, Hupph, for the erection of an electric light plant.
The Evening Concert due to take place at the Helena May Institute on Thursday next, November 23rd, is postponed—ADVT.
The Sincere Life Assurance Co., Ltd. will be formally opened for business to-day (Tuesday), the Sincere Co., Ltd., being the General Managers—ADVT.
A contract has just been signed by the Société Belge d'Entreprises en Chine for the supply of material for the Chinese railways to the value of Fr. 150,000,000 (about 22,000,000).
The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 14th, amounted to 10,000 tons and the sales during the period to 48,808 tons.

A contractor in Wengneichong received a visit on Saturday from a man who said he came to discuss a contract. It was arranged that the contractor should meet his principals in Samshunpo. The man went there accordingly, and was confronted by three men who robbed him of \$100 and left him, bound and gagged. Five men robbed a grocery shop in Yaumati on Saturday night. The \$100 were bound, and gagged with wire caps. About \$90 was taken.

The Rev. E. Dewar, principal of High College, Fatsang, gave a very interesting lecture at the Helena May Institute, last evening on Chinese Street processions. Pressure on our space compels us to hold over our report until to-morrow.

At the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. O. I. Ohrenstein gave an address on Christian Science. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided and, in introducing the lecturer, said that the teaching of Christian Science should not be regarded as a theory: it was extremely practical, and could be demonstrated by each student for himself in proportion to his understanding of its principles. This had been proved true in the lives of multitudes of people throughout the world, who had experienced the healing and regenerating power of Christian Science.

In a strong appeal to all Chinese athletes urging them to "back up" and practice early in preparation for the next Far Eastern Olympic Games which are to be held in Osaka next May, the Chinese representatives of the Far Eastern Games Committee announced that Dr. J. H. Gray, director of physical training of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A. of China, has been elected to take charge of the Chinese team. Dr. Gray, who was formerly director of physical training in the Y.M.C.A. of India, is a member of the World's Olympic Games Committee, and was the organizer of the Olympiad held in Shanghai last year.

The Japan Chronicle severely criticizes the practice of the Japanese Post Office of returning to the sender undelivered parcels from abroad without giving the would-be recipient a chance to adjust the difference. The practice, it says, has now been extended to letters, for one which arrived in Kobe on July 7th was returned to England and has just completed its second trip to Japan, with an indication that there is an extra charge of 50 sen to pay. Apparently, says the paper, the Japanese Post Office is too under-hearted to collect the charges on undelivered letters at this end and so transfers the painful task to the post offices abroad, but this is not conducive to good feeling at either end.

The Military writer in the China Express (London) says:—The reduction of the British troops in Far Eastern garrisons cannot be carried much further. The very limit of efficiency has been reached by the economy of the War Office. Most people think that at least four infantry battalions are required for the proper garrisoning of Hongkong, Singapore and other points, and all that there are left now are two British battalions. The craze for economy in the defensive forces of the country is fully equalled by the lavish expenditure in civil red tape stunts, with which the taxpayer is being overburdened. It is quite possible that in the general election a change of policy will result—a much-needed change.

THE LATE MR. R. E. BELLIOS.

TRIBUTE BY MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Reference was made, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to the death of the late Mr. R. E. Bellios. The Supreme Court was attended by representatives of practically all the firms of solicitors in the Colony, and most of the Court officials also were present. The Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies) was supported on the Bench by the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) and at the baristers' table were the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. E. Zeilinger, Mr. Campbell Prosser, and Mr. McNeill of Shanghai.

These present standing, the Chief Justice said: Mr. Attorney, before proceeding with the business of the Court it will, I am assured, be consonant with the feelings of the profession to pay tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Bellios. He was with us a few months ago and has been taken in the prime of life whilst enjoying a holiday at Home. Mr. Bellios's family was of high repute in Hongkong. He was educated here and studied law in the Chambers of the late Mr. Francis, proceeding to England, where he was called at the Middle Temple. He practised frequently at our Criminal Sessions and we appreciated much his friendly and generous disposition. Possessed of a generous heart, his many acts of charity were proverbial and it may truly be said of him that he did much good by wealth. In the realm of sport also he will be sorely missed and particularly amongst the yachting community. To his family we desire to convey our genuine and respectful sympathy.

Mr. Justice Gompertz desired to associate himself with those remarks. The Attorney-General spoke on behalf of both branches of the legal profession, who associated themselves with the remarks of the Chief Justice and tendered their sympathy to those who had been bereaved.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND MALARIA.

At to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. W. V. M. Koch is to ask the following question:—"In view of the increase of Malaria during the year, which is partly attributable to the extensive building operations, will the Head of the Sanitary Department take the necessary steps to warn Building Contractors, and others concerned, to adopt prophylactic measures, and also advise the Authorities as to the necessity of filling in swamps and draining malarial in the vicinity of lands about to be sold?"

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)SULTAN'S SUCCESSOR
APPOINTED.

NEW CALIPH IS A PATRON OF ART

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
Abdul Medjid, aged fifty-four, a son of Sultan Abdul Aziz and a cousin of the deposed Sultan, was elected by 148 from 182 votes. The Assembly numbers 300.
The new Caliph is highly educated, and is an interested patron of music and painting. The Amir of Afghanistan received two votes.

RAFAEL PASHA IN A TOWERING
RAGE.

Rafael Pasha was in a towering rage when he heard the news of the Sultan's disappearance, and soundly railed the police authorities. It is expected he will be disgraced.

The Sultan's departure from the Palace was not noticed for two hours.

SULTAN ARRIVES AT MALTA.

MALTA, November 19th.
H.M.S. *Malaya* has arrived with the Sultan aboard.

A FEELING OF DOUBT REGARDING
ALLIED AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 19th.
Complete Allied agreement on the eve of the past conference was so often announced, only to be falsified by subsequent events, that there is a disposition to look rather askance at a repetition of this assurance in respect to the Lausanne Conference. The gathering was, nevertheless, an absolute necessity for the settling of the Near East question on a firm basis, and affords justification for the belief that there are sounder grounds for accepting the familiar declaration on the present occasion.

PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF
ALLIED UNITY.

The newspapers impress on the Allies the paramount importance of unity, particularly in requiring the maintenance of Allied control at the danger point in Constantinople until peace is ratified.
SULTAN THE GUEST OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT FORT TIGNE.

MALTA, November 20th.
H.M.S. *Malaya* arrived at 6.45 this morning. The Sultan was incognito, hence the customary salutes were omitted.

The hour of his arrival was purposely not announced and there were very few spectators, but the news of his arrival quickly spread, and the bastions overlooking the harbour rapidly filled with people.

The Governor, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, boarded the *Malaya* to welcome the Sultan at 11.30 a.m. The Sultan will stay at Fort Tigne, where the officers have had the mess especially prepared for his reception.

The Sultan is accompanied by his son, aged ten, three Pashas and five palace servants. The *Malaya* will leave this afternoon for Constantinople.

EARLIER CABLES.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTS
CROWN PRINCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
An Angora official message says the National Assembly has elected Abdul Medjid, the Crown Prince, the new Caliph. The formal ceremonies will take place at the Topkapou Palace.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT
BEAU RIVAGE HOTEL.

LAUSANNE, November 19th.
It has now been decided that Lord Curzon, M. Poincaré and Signor Mussolini shall hold a preliminary conference at the Beau Rivage Hotel.

CENSORSHIP TO BE ABOLISHED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
The Allied High Commissioners have decided to abolish the inter-Allied censorship, on Rafael Pasha's undertaking to see that the newspapers do not publish anything harmful to the safety of the Allied troops and to public order.

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS AT THE
PALACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
When Abdul Medjid obtained a strong majority over Selim, the son of Abdul Hamid was indeed considered elected, a later message from Angora says the discussion was resumed in the morning, suggesting a hitch.

Meanwhile conditions at the Palace are said to be chaotic. All the servants of the late Sultan have gone over to the Kemalists.

The Sultan before his departure made General Harrington the somewhat embarrassing request to look after his wives and family. It seems likely that some of the former desire to join their husband abroad.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. SENATOR RESIGNS.
"HAMPERED BY PARTISAN
POLITICAL PERSECUTION."

WASHINGTON, November 19th.
Senator Newberry, whose election Mr. Henry Ford contested last year on the ground that he had bought votes, but whom the Senate nevertheless authorised to take his seat, has resigned because of the defeat of his Republican colleague in the recent election. He declares this would make futile his continued public service as he would be continually "hampered by partisan political persecution."

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN POLITICAL
PARTIES.

PROGRAMMES BEING ARRANGED.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.
Definite plans for the organisation of a legislative bloc, consisting of the progressive and more radical elements which are expected to hold the balance of power in the next Congress, are foreshadowed by a summons to a conference on Dec. 1st.

A meeting has also been called for December 11th of national leaders, the Labour, Farmers' and other special parties, with a view to organising public opinion in favour of a more legislative programme, including the defeat of the Ship Subsidy Bill and the passage of Labour and other legislation.

A statement issued by Senator Copper, leader of the agricultural group, demands that the Government take steps to promote the recovery of Europe and the restoration of foreign markets for the surplus production of American farms and factories.

The agricultural bloc opposes the Ship Subsidy Bill and urges rigid enforcement of prohibition.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.

BANKNOTE PRINTING TO CEASE.

VIENNA, November 19th.
It is reported that the Government has agreed with the League of Nations delegates that henceforth the State ceases to cover financial requirements by the issue of new notes, and presumably resorts to a new note bank for the money needed.

New banknotes will only be issued in future to meet the ordinary demands of commerce and industry, hence Austria's banknote printing presses will be at a standstill.

ABDUL MEDJID DEFINITELY
ELECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
An Angora official message says Abdul Medjid has been definitely elected Khalif.

RAFAEL PASHA ADOPTS UNCOM-
PROMISING ATTITUDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
There was a four-hour meeting of Allied Generals here. Rafael Pasha, the unsuccessful Turkish representative, is adopting an uncompromising attitude regarding the functions of the police and the magistracy.

Rafael Pasha insisted that the Kemalists should assume entire responsibility for the maintenance of public order over the whole administration of Constantinople. He uttered a warning that attempted interference in internal affairs would only give rise to incidents.

On the contrary the Generals insisted that Allied police should continue to work as heretofore.

The meeting broke up without any settlement, but a further meeting is to be held to-morrow.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGA-
TIONS ARRIVE.

LAUSANNE, November 19th.
The British and French delegations have arrived.

M. Haab, the Swiss President, welcomed Lord Curzon and M. Poincaré, who subsequently proceeded to Territet in order to meet Signor Mussolini.

TURKS TO ADMINISTER
GALLI POLI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19th.
In accordance with the agreement between the Allied High Commissioners and Rafael Pasha, the administrative services at Gallipoli are being handed over to the Turks on November 25th.

CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN
THE ALLIES.

LAUSANNE, November 19th.
A communiqué issued after the inter-Allied meeting at Territet says that M. Poincaré, Signor Mussolini and Lord Curzon had first a conversation during which it was made clear there was a common resolve to settle, in a spirit of most cordial friendship and a basis of perfect equality between the Allies, all the questions which would be dealt with at the Lausanne Conference.

A further conversation was subsequently held, after which the Ministers departed for Lausanne.

They will again meet to-morrow, probably at Ouchy.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

THE PEKING POLITICAL
SENSATION.CABINET MINISTER'S ARREST
EXPLAINED.

PEKING, November 19th.
The Cabinet sent out a circular telegram to the provinces this afternoon stating that Wu Ching-lian and Chang Po-lih, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the House of Representatives, have officially handed the President a statement to the effect that Lo Wen-kan has privately signed an agreement with a Sino-Italian Bank regarding the postponement of the Austro-German Loan signed prior to the war. Wu Ching-lian requested the president to order the arrest of Lo Wen-kan, who is now at Court awaiting examination. The telegram says the truth of the charges must be made clear in accordance with law, and this report is circulated in order to dispel rumours and avoid misunderstandings. The Cabinet has resolved to resign but will not leave office until this case is cleared up. The House of Representatives issued an urgent notice this afternoon calling on members to attend a special meeting to-morrow, at which Lo Wen-kan's case will be discussed.

LO REFUSES TO ACCEPT LIBERTY.

At a meeting this afternoon, Wang Chung-hui stated that the warrant was issued by the Police Court, whereas a Cabinet member should be arrested by order of a Higher Court. President Li Yuan-hung thereupon ordered the release of Lo Wen-kan, who refused to accept his liberty until the case is tried. The Premier has resigned and other Cabinet members are doing likewise separately. It is reported that the warrant was issued at the instance of Parliamentarians.

FORTHCOMING AUSTRALIAN
ELECTIONS.STATEMENT BY LEADER OF AUS-
TRALIAN LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, November 19th.
In view of the forthcoming elections in Australia, interest attaches to a speech made at Melbourne by the Labourite, Mr. Charlton, the leader of the opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament, who declared that if the Labour Party returned to power it would reduce the expenditure on defence and abolish compulsory training, and revive the "old voluntary system."

[The abolition of compulsory military training has been a plank in the Australian Labour Party's platform for many years.]

PROHIBITION TEST CASE.

LEGALITY OF VOLSTEAD LAW TO
BE TESTED.

NEW YORK, November 19th.
Doctor Samuel Lambert, a prominent consulting physician, together with a hundred other well-known doctors, who are of opinion that Congress should not limit the amount of liquor prescribable, have brought a suit in the Federal Court in order to test the constitutional legality of the Volstead law.

SOUTH AMERICAN
REVOLUTIONS.

A TEMPORARY CESSATION.

ASUNCION, November 19th.
The Paraguayan insurgents have been beaten and dispersed.

The rebel stronghold of Villa at Encarnacion has been occupied by Government troops, and the insurrection is regarded as practically ended.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR
AT PARIS.

LONDON, November 19th.
Lord Crew has been appointed British Ambassador at Paris in succession to Lord Hardinge, who is retiring from the diplomatic service.

ASSISTING EARTHQUAKE
VICTIMS.

BUENOS AIRES, November 19th.
The President has signed a decree appropriating 250 thousand piastres to relieve the victims of the Chilean earthquake.

FREEMASONRY OF THE SEA.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION TO
JAPANESE SHIPS' OFFICERS.

In the saloon of the N.Y.K. *Calcutta* *Maru*, moored at Kowloon Wharf, and in the presence of a couple of Pressmen to represent the great world outside, an interesting little ceremony took place yesterday afternoon. It had been a matter of months to bring off the affair, and even then one who should have been a principal participant was in Yokohama.

When the B.I. steamer *Japan* caught fire, alongside Kowloon Wharf last April, the N.Y.K. *Calcutta* *Maru* lay alongside and her captain eagerly offered assistance. This was gladly accepted, and the *Calcutta* *Maru* supplemented the work of the fire float by pumping water into the burning vessel, thus rendering substantial aid in preventing irrevocable disaster to the steamer. These facts were drawn to the attention of the Directors of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., by the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the local head of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., agents for the P. & O. and B.I. Lines. The Directors voted that a gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, should be presented to both the captain and first officer of the *Calcutta* *Maru*, and Mr. Parr visited the steamer yesterday to make the presentation on their behalf.

In the case of Capt. Takiguchi, the master of the *Calcutta* *Maru* at the time, the watch was handed to Mr. Kamei, the local manager of the N.Y.K., to hand to him, as the Captain is at present on leave in Japan. Mr. S. Morikawa, the first officer, was present to receive his gold watch in person.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, in making the presentation, recalled the circumstances under which the officers and crew of the *Calcutta* *Maru* came to the assistance of the *Japan*. When he called on Mr. Kamei afterwards to thank him for the assistance his Company had rendered the "B.I.," Mr. Kamei said he was quite sure the officers and crew of any British India steamer would have done the same for any N.Y.K. boat in distress. Mr. Parr said he cordially assented to this, and he was glad to say that, a few days later, an incident bore out his words.

The *Arcturion* *Apur* was coming up from Singapore to Hongkong, and about 200 miles from the Bombay Reef—that dangerous spot to which all mariners gave a wide berth, the Captain received a wireless call for help from a Japanese steamer. He immediately steamed back towards the reef for 100 miles, until a further message was received that another Japanese steamer was standing by. Again, a few months ago the *Yowara*, a steamer belonging to the P. & O., a Company associated with the B.I., was the means of saving the crew of a fishing craft off the shores of Kobe, the small vessel having received damage in a typhoon.

"After all," added Mr. Parr, "these are the traditions of the sea, and the Japanese carry them out in the Mercantile Marine as they did in the great war, when they assisted the Allies and the British Navy in escorting troops."

Mr. Morikawa, in acknowledging the gift, said he had no words to express his gratification at this acknowledgment of such a slight service as he had been able to render.

Mr. Kamei, speaking on behalf of the absent Capt. Takiguchi, referred to the unexpressed, mutual obligation, recognised amongst all sea-farers, irrespective of nationality, to render assistance in time of need. As he had said to Mr. Parr, he was quite sure any British India steamer would have done the same as the *Calcutta* *Maru* did.

Hearts were touched and the members of the little gathering went their several ways.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, November 18th, state:—

There is practically no change to report in the market since our last advice. Prices are still firm, especially for early shipment. A fair demand continues from Cuba and Europe. Some business has also been done with Java.

The rains are regular and the prospects for the new crop are still favourable.

According to the Government estimate, the total quantity of paddy still remaining in the interior was 410,000 tons on October 10th. Taking into consideration the stocks accumulated in Cholon and, on the other hand, the quantity required for local consumption, the total amount available for export was, therefore, 250,000 tons.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to October 23rd is 986,081 tons, against 1,210,945 in 1920.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5.05 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for November/December shipment.

It is announced in London that bonds to the number of 855 (285,500) of the Canton-Kowloon Railway are to be paid off on December 1st, as well as 30 bonds (250,000) of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Also that 4,900 (235,000) of the 5 per cent. Tientsin-Pukow Railway loan of 1908 to be paid off April 1st, 1923, at par, have been drawn.

The registered capital of the Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Manchuria, on January 31st, 1922, totalled 934,893,000 gold yen. The paid-up capital amounted to 501,070,000 gold yen. During the past year, new companies capitalised at 209,743,000 gold yen have been registered, and paid-up capital has increased by 154,677,000 gold yen, reports U.S. Consul-General A. W. Putnam, Mukden.

SHANSI MILLENIAL STATE.

SUBSTITUTION OF EXHORTATION
FOR PUNISHMENT.

The correspondent of the N.Y. *Daily News* at Kiangchow, Shansi, writes:—

Governor Yen Chi Shan, the benevolent autocrat of the Republic, in his endeavours to establish an ideal democracy, and bring about millennial conditions, is trying a great experiment in Shansi. Everywhere, by poster, tracts, books, lectures and by loving entreaty, officialdom is exhorted the masses to be good citizens. We are told that, at the recent conferences in the capital, the district magistrates, summoned from every hairen in the province, were rather astounded at the drastic measures the Governor suggested. Punishment for the present, he told them, should be reduced to the minimum, and a vigorous campaign of exhortation should be tried as a substitute for the severe measures formerly applied to law breakers, especially traders in and users of the golden pill, opium and other unlawful drugs.

The Magistrates were alarmed and raised objections. They doubted whether the people could ever be reached by moral suasion and crime suppressed. Thereupon, we are told, the Governor, with the most earnest enthusiasm, guaranteed the ultimate revival of rectitude and patriotism by a trial of his suggestions. His loyal officials capitulated and the experiment is being tried, in some cases very impressively. Mr. Yen told them that, to be a magistrate of every district, and do everything himself, he was sure of the best results, and he asked them faithfully to represent him in their methods.

To-day, you can see the officials in Shansi chatting with criminals in public rooms of the yamens, in the rôle of big brother, pleading with an erring youngster. In the temples, or on the streets, the officials are likewise seen in the meekest and gentlest of moods, telling the pariah officials to be sure to keep all the laws and not to suffer any of the neighbours to smuggle, gamble or otherwise misbehave. The magistrates are also to pay personal visits to the private homes of rich gentry who defy the law and to exhort them to more patriotic and altruistic lives. These gentle methods did not prevent a successful raid on a fashionable "night club" here, this week, when a score of men and women were hauled off to be exhortated more firmly than in their own rendezvous.

RED CROSS CONGRESS
AT BANGKOK.

The Oriental Congress of the League of Red Cross Societies takes place in Bangkok at the end of the present month and during the first week of December. Delegates are now journeying to Bangkok to attend the Congress.

The delegates are:—
American Red Cross.—Mr. Mixer and Dr. Steinmetz.

British Red Cross and Australian Red Cross.—Sir Claude Hill (Director-General, Red Cross Society); Dr. Malcolm Smith, Sir Claude Hill and Mr. Lyman Bryson, Director-General of the Junior section of the Red Cross Society (organisation for school children), will represent the League of the Red Cross.

Chinese Red Cross.—Mr. Yang Tchen, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and now a Vice-President of the Chinese Red Cross, Mr. Lo Chang, Chinese Consul at Singapore, and Dr. Wong Bai Yuen, Secretary of the Red Cross.

French Red Cross.—Dr. le Roy de Barce, Director of Public Health in Tonkin, Dr. Leopold Robert and Monsieur Teponet (French Chargé d'Affaires in Bangkok).

Indian Red Cross.—Captain R. E. Bhandari, member of the Central Committee, Indian Red Cross.

Japanese Red Cross.—Prof. A. Ninagawa (Legal Adviser Japanese Government and member of the governing body of the League of Red Cross Societies); Prof. Watabiki of the University of Tokyo, and Mr. Sato, of the Ministry of the Interior).

Netherlands Red Cross (Indian Section).—Dr. S. A. M. van Romer, Adviser of Medical Propaganda, Civil Medical Service, Netherlands Indies. Mrs. van Romer is accompanying the doctor.

Red Cross Society of Siam.—Col. His Serene Highness Prince Amoradhat, Third Grand Councilor Phya Chinda Bhiromya (Judge of the Dika Court); and Col. Phya Jangrong Baedayagun (Director of the Red Cross Hospital).

The following are invited in a consultative capacity:—
International Red Cross Committee.—Mr. Schlemmer.

League of Nations.—Dr. Norman White, Rockefeller Foundation.—Dr. M. E. Barnes.

Council of Health Education.—Dr. W. V. Peter, of the Council of Health Education, China.

British Colonial Office.—Mr. S. S. B. McElderry. Mrs. McElderry is accompanying her husband.

RAILAN MINERS' STRIKE
SETTLED.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., agents of the Railan Mining Administration inform us that they received a telegram on Sunday from the General Manager of the Railan Mining Administration, Tientsin, to the effect that the strike at the mines and at Chingwangtsi has collapsed, the men having returned to work accepting the original offer made them by the Administration plus 7 days' strike pay.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Pollakwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, report:—

The long interval which has elapsed since the issue of our last report has been characterised by a continued depressed state of our yarn market owing to very unsettled political situation in Canton and all surrounding countries.

Since the end of the last month, very insignificant business has been done, due to absence of demand from the consuming districts. This greatly depreciated prices, but from the beginning of this month, a better demand from Yunnan and other adjoining provinces has enlivened our market, resulting in the sales of about 6,000 bales in 10s and 12s yarn at a substantial advance of 8¢ to 12¢ per bale.

The recent sudden heavy fall in rupee exchange has also been instrumental in raising the prices of all yarn. This unexpected favourable change has greatly benefited the local Chinese dealers who are now parting with their previous cheap purchases at present high rates.

As the foreign holders are abstaining from selling their stocks unless at a further rise in price, owing to the continued declining rate of exchange on India, the market has assumed a steady tone.

Total sales, 8,000 bales.
Bargains in Chinese hands, 11,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Latest reports show a lively business in local mill yarn with much improved rates, while Indian yarn is almost neglected.

Japanese Yarn.—Several good lots have changed hands at rising rates, and the latest quotations are as under:—200 bales of Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$203 to \$207; 300 bales, No. 16s at \$200; 300 bales, No. 20s at \$203; 300 bales of Yellow Joes, No. 20s at \$197 to \$201; Setau, No. 10s at \$177; Setau, No. 20s at \$210; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$208.

Raw Cotton.—There is no stock of Bengal, while 100 small bales of Chinese have been sold at \$45 to \$47 per picul. Quotations:—Bengal at \$32 to \$36 per picul. Chinese at \$40 to \$47 per picul.

LAND DISARMAMENT.

SIR J. COOK'S TELLING SPEECH.

The disarmament committee's recommendations were discussed at the meeting of the League Assembly at Geneva.

Sir Joseph Cook spoke for only ten minutes, but he put his points very compactly. His demand for increased progress with land disarmament following on the example of Great Britain and Australia, was generally applauded, notably by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Col. J. Ward. Sir Joseph Cook said he did not want to throw cold water on the efforts of the disarmament committee, nevertheless, he was not satisfied. It seemed to be assumed that material disarmament was dependent on moral disarmament. That policy would not help the financial problem, the exchanges, etc. If no better progress were possible than the disarmament committee's report proposed, disarmament was far away. It would take a decade before anything substantial was done under the present proposals. Though progress was slow, he hoped it would be corresponding work, but vigorous and prompt action was needed. Disarmament was the very crux of the League's existence. If it failed in this matter it would fall in the principles constituting the very reason for its existence. He admitted the outlook was not clear, but they must go forward with greater energy and determination.

GERMANY'S ADVANTAGE.

Disappointment was expressed by Sir Joseph Cook with the Italian and French speakers, who seemed disposed to make the economic situation the supreme question of the moment. He was afraid it was not generally recognised that the Allies had handicapped themselves against their erstwhile enemies by disarming the latter, who thereby were unduly favoured in the economic struggle of the future. If the Allies continued to carry the burden of armaments they would handicap themselves. The disarming of Germany relieved her of that burden, while we tremendous economic advantage. Before the war Germany averaged 1,000,000 conscripted men. These were now released for industry, and the taxpayer was correspondingly relieved. By the time we voluntarily disarmed under these proposals Germany would have already achieved enormous progress industrially, and it will be difficult for us to overtake her. If half our economic burdens while we staggered under them, the former must achieve the leading industrial position, therefore, greater obligation was cast upon us urgently to address ourselves to this task.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

The French delegate, Mr. Jouvenal, urged that the large States should safeguard the smaller States. The large States really needed relief. Some of the larger States were more heavily burdened proportionately than were the small. He suggested that they should not wait for the fulfilment of the whole scheme of disarmament, but should try experiments while carrying out the international inquiries for the purpose of evolving the larger scheme.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher pointed out that Great Britain had taken a risk in disarming, and the overseas Dominions were following her example. The Australian budget this year reduced the defence vote 25 per cent. on the total. Australia was doing that without waiting for the larger scheme. The Australian, therefore, was taking some risk in the interest of the general cause of disarmament. Would anybody else take similar risks? If some of the European States would do so, the world would begin to make progress immediately. He commended the example of Great Britain and Australia to the other nations. After four years of war the world had the tragic spectacle of nations spending 20 per cent. of their revenues on preparations to destroy each other. He counselled the nations to abandon the "war" spirit, otherwise the armament race would mean a slow but sure and certain suicide. (Applause.)

The disarmament report was adopted.

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I had no case before me involving the question of sanity or criminality, for the facts in dispute are irrelevant considerations in connection with divorce, but the evidence on that is near at hand. Within the last few months two women have been left eternally widowed, with their husbands.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Parliament to cleanse our laws
disgrace?

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A THRILLING CHARGE.
Then followed the grand culmination—the crowded afternoon's proceedings—the parade and the charge of the Scouts under the Chief-Commissioner, Lord Hampton. It took place on the South Terrace, and was witnessed by many foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and other distinguished visitors, as well as by the general public.

The Welsh Scouts sang "Land of
Fathers" in their native tongue. At
the call of the Chief Scout three
cheers were given for the Prince, who
taking off his hat, called out, "Three
cheers for the King."—Up went their
hands on the staves of the sixty thousand Scouts
—for they were all now assembled
together—and it was not three cheers that
gave but six of their very best for
most gracious Majesty the King.



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